# CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Kis Views on the Democratic "New Departure."

ITS IMPORTANCE AND INFLUENCE.

Democrats Will Accept It Throughout the Country.

MR. CHASE SUPPORTS IT.

The Republican Party Cannot Restore Amity.

Misrepresentations of the South and the Southern Leaders.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1871. lears ago, when Salmon P. Chase came to Cin cianati, his reception was of that character which is always giv n a man whom the people recognize at the railroad depot. Les rooms at the hotel were constantly overrun with visitors, and he was always given an opportunity to address the The times have changed. Mr. Chase, with the additional honors of Chief Justice upon him, comes and goes, and nobody seems to take particular notice of him. The local newspapers announce his arrival in the city column, just as they would the arrival of a corn doctor or some travelling mountebank. As late as 1868 there was such a thing m this State as "Chase republicans;" but they have well nigh ceased to exist, and now you can scarcely get a man to confess that he ever was a "Chase republican." During his recent visit here the Chief Justice kept himself very retired. After staying a few days at the hotel he accepted the hospitalities of a rich, retired merchant a few miles from the city. Here he remained in comparative seclusion, seeing only a few old personal friends. and consulting with Wash. McLean and some of the leaders of the 'new departure" movement.

Your correspondent, having known the Chief Justice in other and more prosperous days, was favored with an interview. It was just after breakfast, and I found Mr. Chase reading the morning papers. He is greatly changed in appearance. His Agure is still tall, erect and commanding, but he has grown so thin that his clothes seem to hang loosely upon him. They look as if they had been made for another man. His large, expressive eyes are sunken in his head, and, with his heavy, shaggy eyebrows, he remands you of Daniel Webster in his riper years. There is a visible nervousness of feel anything but comfortable in his presence, and yet when he talks he seems quite at ease.

"How is your health, Mr. Chief Justice?" I said, .. as we shook hands.

"Pretty good," he replied, with an effort at cheerfulness; "that is, better than it has been." After a few seconds' hesitation he said, "I am so much in the habit of saying that my health is good that I sometimes forget that I have been an invalid, and am only just recovering. Still I am much better than I have been, and I nope this summer to regain my wonted strength,"
"You are on your way to Michigan," I said, "for your health?"

your heatth?"
"Yes, I am going to try some springs there that have been recommended to me very highly. They are reported to pessess great enleacy."
Here the Chief Justice leil into a sort of reverie.
After staring at vacuity for a few minutes, he suddenly reconcerted himself and inquired what the news was

The absorbing news here," I replied, "seems to

"The absorbing news here," I replied, "seems to be the sudden and trage death of variandigham."

"Yes, that was very sai indeed, Juet at his time, I think, it is unfortunate. Variandigham was a man or great ability and of undoubted courage. Even when I had occasion to diref with him bodifically (which I am rice to say I do not now, I always almired his courage. There are lew of our public men who possess this quality in a greater degree."

"Bo you tamk variandigham's death will have any serious enect apon the new departure' movement, of which he was the author?"

"No, s.r. I do not. That is sure to go on until it covers the whole country. I don't remember any pointent movement that has made so deep an impression upon parties and upon the country as the one waited may be said to have been inaugurated by Mr. Vahandigham. Had he live it wound maturally have given him great influence not only with the democracy but with the honest, thinking min of all parties; or this provenent.

democracy but with the honest, thinking man of all barbes; or this inovement, I think commends Real to the best men in the republican party as well as the democratic.

"I have neard some republicans, Mr. Chief Justice, Bay that had Vanan ngham lived he would proceedly have come over to the republican organization. What do you think of R."

have come over to the republican organization. What do you think of it."

"on, no, that's a great mistake. All the republicans he wanted would have come over to min. There would have been no occasion for min going to them. Mr. vamandigham fortunately discovered what many republicans had been looking for—a platform upon which the honest, patriotic men of both parties could come together." After a brief sinence the Chief Justice acide thoughtfully, "It is only a question of time."

"Then you tank some of the republicans will join the "new departure" movement?"

"Weel, yes; I turnk they will. It looks to me like the nucleus of a new party. There are a great many people who are dissatished with both parties. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are anxious for a discrent order of things. They are successfully a section of the republicant party, or at least some of its leaders, seems beat upon perpetuating the memories of the war and thus keeping anye the feeling of hatred and sectionalism which engenered it. This is destructive of the best interests of both sections. Some of the democrats, on the other hand, reluse to accept the results of the war, but i don't believe their numbers are formidable at all."

"It leems leef bavis, Arce Stephens, Bot Toombs and a rew men of that class in the South are unwing to accept the situation."

At first the Cinef Justice made no reply to this statement, but after a while ne said.—

"Davis has been acting very foolishly of late in making speeches. I rather think he has been misrepresented to some extent by the reporters, but he would have done better to have parsued the course he did at first and have relused to make speeches.

ment,"
"What effect will the new departure! movement have upon the election of Prestoent in 1872?"

'I should think it would nave a very great infinence apon that election. A great deal, of course, depends upon the candidates and the platforms. If the democrats nonlineates good man, who will command the popular confinence, and place him upon the new departure! platform, he will, I think, stand a good chance of being elected. There is a great deal of desautisfaction with the republican party. Many people who are anxious for peace believe that we cannot have peace between the North and the South while the republican party remain in power. Before the hirmony between the two sections is restored there must be general amnesty procise med. Now, while there are a number of prominent men in the rejudican party—men like Greeley and Butlet—who favor general amnesty, the mass of the leaders of the party are against it. You remember last winter how Congress reused to pass an amnesty bill!" What effect will the 'new departure' movement

"The republicans seam to be concentrating upon Grant as their candidate; what will the democrate

I don't know. There are a number of good men whose names have been mentioned, any one of whom would make an able President. I suppose the republicans will renominate Grant. They don't seem to have any great number of available candi-date."

"They think Grant is their strongest man?"

"They think Grant is their strongest man?"
"Well, so as is, I suppose; and yet I understand there is considerable opposition among some of the republicans to his renomination."
"The republicans lay a great deal of stress upon the fact that he has codecied the revenue, pand of the deot, and settled the Arabama question?"
"The Secretary of the Freasury, I thank, deserves quite as much credit for collecting the recenue and paying off the deot as the Pressient, Governor Boutwel has been very fortunate in his management of the Freasury. But after all it is the people who pay off the deot. They would do it as readily with any other man in the White House as General Grant. To be sire his tiends give him the credit of it, but the people deserve the praise."

The Chie. Justice went on to speak of the political campaign in this State and expressed the highest opinion of both the candidates.

ribic case of polyoning occurred recently at a wed-ding party at Fort bodge, lowa, 200 people having an ered greatly, although as far as heard from, among the sunerers, readering it it that that was the mode of poison-

#### THE SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

Continued Arrival of Guests-Captain Little, the "Old Man of the Sen"-Preparaand Lunches.

CAPR MAY. June 24, 1871. The hotels are beginning to fill very fast; each neceeding train comes down with extra cars. It surely cannot be owing to the heat, for we receive accounts of pleasant weathe frrom New York and Philadelphia, yet the crowd is getting larger and larger, and applications are daily pouring in for suits of rooms, and for the most part from people who propose to remain through the season. I drove to day down to the three mile landing, where the Deta-ware Bay empties into the Atlantic and where the yacht race is fixed to start from. The landing proper is in charge of

CAPTAIN JOHN LITTLE, a veritable "Old Man of the Sea," and one of the fixtures of the Cape Island. That the enthusiasm of yachting'is not confined to the city is a proposition that admits of no denial. The old man's eyes light up with all the fire of youth as he warms on the subject. "Young man," said he, in the course of one of

will there be here on the Fourth?" I in ormed him that the New York Yacht Club

would be very fully represented. "Well," he replied, "I have lived here nigh thirty years, and I have set there at my loom weavin carpet day in an' day out, an' I have seen the sea in all kinds o' weather, and I have seen all kinds o' craft, but I was never so anxious to see anything as craft, but I was never so anxious to see anything as I have been to see that race. You see, I keep tavern, too. I'm goin' to town in a day or two, any am goin' to lay in some champagne. I reckon there'il be a big crowd down here, won't there'i'. At this juncture some gentemen drove up, alighted at the "tavern" and called for drinks. "have you any good whiskey, Captain'" said a Baltimorean. "Well, sir, I have, I reckon, and I got some orandy which is good. Now, look at that brandy; it cost ten dollars a guilon; the whiskey cost four. Of course th whiskey ain't as good as the brandy; it didn't cost so much."

The drinks were put away in good style, when one of the party proposed to the Captain to swing the ring on the peg, a game that is not confined to Cape island. I need not tell you the old man beat this osponeat, and another fifty cents passed into his offers.

Captain Little's "tavern" is a great resort for pleasure seekers, and he coins many a dime from thirsty pedestrians who pass by his house on their way to Diamond iseach, a favorite locality to gather sea shells. It must be a dismal place in winter, set the old gentleman informs his friends that he is really contented and happy.

"Why, I sometimes go off up town and leave the house all mone with

house all alone with

KITTY AND THE BABY."

Some one asked him if he was fond of babies.

"Yes, sir, I am, and I am high seventy year old."

FISHING PARTIES

make the Captain's house their headquarters, and just in front of his premises the fishing is very fine.

Su-opheals, blue usn, wind fish, catush and sometimes larger fish are caught here. On Wednesday alternoon

in a seine near the beach. The monster was very victors and made frequent attempts to "goddle" has captors. An oar was held toward him and he snepped at it in a monent; by this means ne was putled up the beach for nearly an eighth of a mite, deposited in a wayon and taken to town to be honized for the season. Porpuses come within fifty yards of the beach where bathers go, but, as is well known, they are reflectly harmless. Sharks never come near the branking beach; noises irighten them and they keep out to sea.

out to sea.

THE NUMBER OF BATHERS
is increasing every day, and sea oathing, by the
way, is one of the best primoters of a good appetite that I know of. Every one is ravenously aungry
immediately on emerging from the water. A great
many gandemen bring a lonch down in a bottle;
they say it is such a spiendid thing for digestion. I
wonder if it is!

Bishop Shinpson and daughter arrived from Philadelphia hast eventage. The venerable Methodist is
very feeble, and is beginning to show the marks of
age and care very paining. The sea breezes are
having a good effect on his constitution, and he will,
I hope, resurn to his home fully restored.

### LAKE MAHOPAC.

Season-Distlaguished Arrivals-The Peruvian Minister and Professor Bergh's Horses. LAKE MAHOPAC, June 24, 1871.
For the benefit of the HERALD readers who are

seeking a summer resort where "something new" can be found we give a brief description of Lake Mahopue and its lovely attractions. The lake is situated in Putnam county, about fifty-eight miles from New York city, and reached by the Harlem Stopping at Croton Falls, the tourist leaves the cars and takes the Gregory stage, driving over a finely-graded country road for five miles. The scenery all the way is pleasingly diversified streams. The varied prospect grows more grandly beautiful as the lake is approached, which beautiful sheet of water hes about 950 feet above the level of the sea. It is nine miles in widths. Its depth is about one hundred feet. The lake is dotted by three islands, containing from cradied in by gracefully stoping hits, densely covered with elm, maple and cedar trees, upon which rests a subdued azure blue tint, resembling that soft, hazy mist which so singularly mantles the scenery surrounding Lake G neva. The great angler, Izaak Walton, could not find fault with the amusement derived by fishing in Lake Manonac. Many Yorkers come here to fish for black bass, pickerel, white and yellow perch, which are found

Many Yorkers come here to fish for black bass, pickere, white and yellow perch, which are found in abundance.

The season here has already opened. Among the distinguished arrivass are Mr. Morell, E. P. Fabbier, A. A. Monsh, and families, and the celebrated belle, Mrs. May Fuilerton. Those who have taken cottages for the summer are Colonei. M. Freyre, the Minister from Feru; General Viele, A. J. McKenny, D. H. Hawkins, T. R. Garuard. Parties who have engaged board at the Gregory House for July and August are Mr. U. Crosby, of Chicago, the famous opera house man; J. Q. Hoyt, J. Deviin, W. P. Earle, Charles Fore, Thomas Faye, J. L. Morgan, Mr. Tiffany, H. T. Allen, J. Bounell, W. H. Raynor, J. E. Simmons, H. C. Fahnestock, Charles Lord. Several other wealthy families will rusticate here this season.

There are five hotels here, The three largest and most popular are run by Dr. Gregory, who has done haden in spending both money and time to make Lake Mahopae a fashionable summer resort. Perha s the most novel pleasure the Doctor has introduced this season is no fine playing of the Beurstein Band during the dinner hour. This luxury reminds one of the historic descriptions of Nero's sumptious style of flying. The grand boat exhibition expected to come off in July will be another unique sport rarely found at a watering place. There will be over two handred handsomely decorated boats, forming a sort of floulia, saling around the lake.

The new road running around the lake is nearly finished, and when completed will form a handsome bodievard for criving. On the north size of the lake stands a plain Gothic cottage, occupied by Mr. Bergh and family; hence the doubt creation at Lake Mahopac are sure of seing well cared for.

When Colonel Frine, he Peruvian Minister, first saw Mr. bergh sprivate norses he said he was never more astonished in his life. He expected to seafne, spritted looking animals, whereas he gazed upon great lean, rawboned beasts, exactly like the stage and car horses of New York city. Doubtless Berzin bou

to Boson, is partially finished. The route hes directly through this section of the country. There is to be a passenger station at Lake Mahopac, which will afford to the traveller a quick and easy transle to this iashionable summer resort.

# MIAGARA FALLS.

The Hotels Filling Up-Senator Fenton's Opinion of General Grant's Chance for the Presidency in 1872-Proparing to Receive Prince Alexis-Smuggling a Bride's Trous-

seus—A Regatia at Buffalo.

Niacara Falls, June 24, 1871.

The weather at the Falis has been quite pleasant during the past few days, and from early morning until the wee small hours of night Goat Island is alive with pleasure seekers seeking rest and recreation. The Chiton. Cataract and International Hotels are fast filling with guests, the majority of whom are from the Southern States. Two hundred excursionists, en route from China for Europe, via California and New York, are expected on Wednesday. This is the first excursion party that has ever left China for Europe, via the Pacific route.

Senator Fenton was a guest at the Cataract on Friday, and left for his home last evening. The Senator's many friends throughout the country will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. In a conversation Fenton he alluded to "new departure," as advocated by the white hat philosopher of the Tribune, as a doctrine that

party would keep in power. Mr. Fenton does not believe that General Grant can carry the republican party to victory in 1872, and doubts if President Grant can secure a renomination, unless his friends

should pack the National Convention. The Mount Eagle Hotel, at Suspension Bridge, will probably close in a few weeks. A successful first class house at the Bridge, under the care of a competent hotel man, will pay, but when hotel proprietors endeavor to paim on the travelling community a third rate hotel and charge exprostant toll the public soon learn to avoid those sharpers.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Prince Alexis. One of the grand features of the programme will be a ball, which it is expected will excel the one given to the Prince of Wales at the Clifton House when he visited this place. Canadian ladies intend to outshine in their brilliant toffets and diamonds their American sisters.

Considerable comment is being made over the reduction of fare from Buffalo to the Fails on the New York Central road. Heretofore the Central folias would concede nothing that would tend to ald the local interests or the people atong tims line. Si ce the first has opened its branch a brisk rivalry has

folias would concede nothing that would lend to ald the local interests or the neople along this line. Since the Erie has opened its branch a brisk rivalry has set in between the two companies, which aids materially in filing up the hotels. Last year the earnings of the Central road over Niagara Falis branch was set down at \$14,000 daily from April to July, and averaging \$1,100 profits daily during those months. The Erie Company, although doing a prosperous business, has not affected the earnings of the Central as compared with last year.

No little excitement has been created a mong the knowing ones over the science by one of the custom house odicers at Suspension Bridge of a quantity of baces, sikes and kid gloves which were the property of a lany in chicago and the whe of one of the principal commercial men in the Northwest. The lady on Monday visited St. Catherines, and while there purchased a weading trousseau for her daughter, who is to be married in Calcago on July 2s to a medical gentleman of New York city. The trousseau, sike, laces and gloves were purchased with the understanding that the merchant would deliver them, free of duty, on the American sale on the ensuing day. The lady before she left paid for the goods, \$6,213 in new notes of Uncle sam's issue, which were accepted at par. Tuesday, Wednesday and Tursday St. Catherines and was informed by the Canadian merchant that the goods according to contract and ceen forwarded to her address at Niagara Falis on Tuesday and white on route by an underground rottle were captured by one of the officers of the United States customs. What was to be done? The lady had written to her daughter at Chicago of her parchases, and to return without the welding trousseau was not to be thought of. The merchant rubbed his hands and expressed sorrow at her loss, and assured net that such accidents are of rare occurrence and suggested that it the lady would only nonor him by examining his stock he would usure their safe delivery should she make a purchase. The lady declin Cestom House officials, of arrest and imprisonment for having attempted to cheat the government. The lady telegratized from St. Catherines to the authorities at the bridge as to the amount of duty to be paid on the zoods, and was no little surprised to learn that no selected had been made. An investigation disclosed the fact that there had been a collusion octiveen the St. Catherines dry goods merchant and one of the United States deputy officials who selected the goods while in trainst across the Suspension Eridge, and then returned them to St. Catherines, receiving for his trouble twenty-five per cent of their value. After considerable discussion, when the bubble was blown, the goods were given to the mary and supped to Detroit where the duty will be paid. The lady left St. Catherines last night for her home, pondering over the corruption of Unite Sam's custom house officials, and having learned the modus overand of how the Canadians fleece their American neighbors, and this, too, despite the Treaty of Washington.

A radical change in the Custom House along the northern frontier of New York is required if the government propose to collect the revenue faithfully and honessiy. The new suspension bridge, below the Falls, is the chief resort for professional smugglers, who visit Canada three and four times daily, bringing on their return trips thousands of collars' worth of laces, kids and such articles as will find a market on this side without being subjected to an examination.

Builalo is all excitement over her forthcoming boat race, which is announced for the Fourth. A regatia on the water is a new pastime on the lakes. This year the old citizens of Buffalo have been awakened by Young America, and on the glorious Fourth the harbor will be crowded with the beauty and mashion of Cieveland, Terouto, Rochester and Buffalo, all eager to withes a boat race. The committee having the arrangements in charge have not made public the programme. I have learned, however, that the principal cautes of the programme will be

Buffalo is all excitement over her forthcoming boat race, which is announced off the Fourth. A regatta on the water is a new pastime on the lakes. This year the old citizens of Buffalo have been awakened by Young America, and on the glorious Fourth the harbor will be crowded with the beauty and hashion of Cleveland, Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo, all eager to witnes; a boat race. The committee having the arrangements in charge have not made public the programme. I have learned, however, that the principal leatures of the programme will be a two four-cared races between out-tigged boats, over a course of three miles, in Black Rock harbor. The first race is open to all comers, and the prize is announced as being a puise of \$550. The second race is for \$300, open to all comers, with the exception of professional crews and those who participated in the brist race. A novel feature of the programme will undouncedly be the race being a 100. The committee having the arrangements in charge promise to spare neither expenses hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the programme will undouncedly be the race being a 100. The committee having the arrangements in charge promise to spare neither expenses hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs over a course of four miles, the purse hence the uggs of the summer sun, it is true that waiting hay or Juae, but they are frequently because they do not get through even them. Many whaters have been crushed here like egg shells, but the majority of the serves to be—a success. Toronto and Clevental indeed of Agust annotation of the brizes have been crushed here is the majority of the

and open for centention yearty.

No little consternation has been created in Niagara Falis over a manifesto issued by one of the local potteenen—"To whom it may concern"—prohibiting the villagers from gathering on the street corners. Marinal law under the regime of this officer is an accomplished fact. Strangers are stopped on the streets after twelve at night, and if they recuse to reply to the questions propounded to them they are locked up over night. The young people threaten to lynch him it he continues to interfere with their cooling and promenades at night. A new gambling house is to be one of the atractions at the Falis this season, under the charge of a noted Western sport.

# CAPTAIN HALL'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

TO THE PRICE OF THE HERALD'.

There appears to be much misunderstanding (a great part of which, doubtless, is wilful), regarding the proposed North Polar expedition of Captain Hall now nearly ready to sail from this port; and it seems which have been made public through the medium of the press. Of his vessel-the Polaris-it is necessary to say but little. Possibly she is not the best vessel that could have been procured for the service. but her strengthening and bracing is as complete as every appliance for comfort and convenience that experience or ingenuity can suggest. On the paspitshed in sixty-two hours, actual sailing time, she proved herself a good sea boat, standing up well in a neavy sea and averaging about seven knots an hour under steam alone. This may be considered good work, when we remember that the machinery is all new, and she may be expected to make better time atter the engines have been used several days con

Her service officers have all had experience in the Arctic seas, and, being imbued with a right spirit, there is little doubt that we shall hear a good account of them and their vessel, whether the North Pore is reached or not.

Since the Polaris arrived nere several atterations have been made as to her internal arrangements, for the purpose of giving more light and room, but

have been made as to her internal arrangements, for the purpose of giving more light and room, but it has not been found necessary to depart much from the original plans. The roof of the wheel-house has been raised about six inches, to give the helmsman a better opportunity for looking out ahead and the foreyard placed about two feet lower on the mass, so that it will not come in contact with the lorestay when braced sharp up. With these two exceptions the alterations pertain to the Joiner work in and around the cabin.

Leaving the vessel, let us look at her proposed route. Leaving Sanoy Hook she will proceed to St. Johns, Newlongland, and thence to Disco, on the coast of Greenland. In about latitude 70 degrees north—a distance in round numbers of 2,500 miles. Here she will replenish her stores from a transport, procure does for sledge traveiling and skins for winter clothing, and then go on to Upernaviek, some three hundred miles in the north, and, with the exception of an out-station at a place cahed Tessnisak, the most northern Danish settlement in creenland. After completing her outif at this place the route lies through Meiville Eay and across the North water to Jone.' Sound, in latitude 75 degrees north. This sound, or strait, has not been much visited by navigators stace its first discovery by Bafin in 1816, more than 250 years ago. For this reason, if for no other, Captain Hall seems to think it worthy of a thorough exploration, and through it he hopes to find the desired passage to the North. Captain Inglefield entered this cound in 1852 and experienced little disjointy in reaching longitude 84 degrees west, where the coast trended away to north and west. Thick weather intervening, however, and it being so take in the season (September b that there was danner of his vessel being frozen in, no attempt was made to explore this apparent passage, which may or may not exist; but it is not impossible and is more than probable that a large body of open sor the state of the countered is the season (September b

the entrance to Smith's Sound—a route strongly favored by most American mayigators—and, as before said, a passage may exist through it.

Should Captain Hall fall in his efforts to penetrate by this route it is understood that no will retrace his steps and make a final elort through Smith's Sound and Keanedy channel. Much needless anxiety has been extravelling over it to the northward. So far as the present writer is informed, this inshap never occurred to any extent excepting in the case of Captin hard, which is a the present writer is informed, this inshap never occurred to any extent excepting in the case of Captin hard, which is a the present writer is informed, this inshap never occurred to any extent excepting in the case of Captin hard, which is a the present writer is informed, this inshap never occurred to any extent excepting in the case of Captin hard, which is the highest with the boats and finally reached latitude \$2.45 north, although he was sometimes two mines south of mis starting point after a day's journey of fifteen mines. It may be remarked that this is the highest with the boats and finally reached latitude \$2.45 north, although he was sometimes two mines south of mis side of it.

This condition of things, however, does not exist in Smith's Sound. The passage between Capes Alexander and Isabel'a is less than thirty-two geographical miles in width, and the main pack to the northward of these capes is so hearned in that it cannot come down with the current except in small quantities and rather favors than imposes sleige traveling. The "melvine Bay Pack," so fatal to winders, does not come down from Smith's Sound, nor is the formidable barrier of the "middle fee" produced from that direction, but rather from the bays, sounds, nords and glaciers on either side of Bailin's Bay. A writer in App. ton's Journal June 3, 1871 says in regard to this route:—

Were it not for the main back in Kennedy Channel, which he bays sounds, nords and glaciers on either and produced in the sating and falling with t

nut:—
Later in the season he (Dr. Haves) saw from the summit of Cape Isaneila a stretch of open water, extending about afty index along the coast of frinnell Land, with a probability that it would open abil more in the course of the next two months; and although his own vessel was too badly months; and although his own vessel was too badly too; look hard out a strong, he side certain that after the local look hards out a strong stemer would have found little difficulty in foreign her way through to the open water.

lee loot had mated away a strong steamer would have found likie discussy in forcing her way thought to be open water. From these various examples it will be seen that there is no danger of parties being carried to the northward on ice-does, and also that there is a reasonable prospect of a northern bassage being found should the attempt by the way of Jones' Sound prove tussuccessful.

The limits of this article do not afford space to canvass the question of rea hing the Pole by the so-called thermometric gateways," or, more simply, by following the ocean currents; nor is it necessary so to do, from the fact that this theory obtains but little support among the practical scamen and accomplished scientists who have visited the Arctic regions in person. In fact these "gateways" have been tried several times during the last 250 years, but, with one exception (Party, in 1827), none of these Old World havigators attained so high a lattine as has been reached under our own flag in the course of the last two decades by working directly norm against the currents. All of this, too, has been accomplished without the aid of steam power, and now that a vessel properly fitted and equipped is about to renew the search, there is no apparent reason why she should not achieve success, reach the North Pole of the earth and sittle beyond cavif the much-dispared question as to the existence of an "open Polar Sea."

In the minds of some the lateness of the season minitates against the prospect of Captain Hall accomplishing anything of importance this year, and

The most remarkable instance of this kind occurred on the first Grainel expedition in search of six John Franklin. The Advance and Rescue were caught in the pack at the entrance to Wellington Channel, about the middle of september, 155, and after drifting up and down the channel were finally carried out through Lancaser Soma into Eath's say and thence outside of the Arctic Circle before they were released on the 8th of June, 1551. Another similar case was that of the English exploring ship Resolute, abandoned in 1854 several mines to the Westward of the place where the Advance and Rescue were beset. Sae subsequently drifted outlind Badin's Bay, where she was found by Caltain Buddington fan uncle of Captain S. O. Buddington, the present sating master of the Polars, and set into New London. She was subsequently parchased by our government, restored to her original condition and sent to England as a present to Queen Victoria. Other instances might be cited, but enough has been said to show that little or no hang is to be gained by entering Me, ville Bay so early in the season.

on the other hand, we know that there is a comparatively free passage in the month of August, and that a vessel deeply laden may pass through with-out much risk or danger, as was done by Captain

paratively free passage in the mouth of August, and that a vessel deeply laden may pass through without much risk or danger, as was done by Captain in redeld, who salied from England July 4, 1852, and before the sat of August had reached thinde 78 35 north, but retraced his steps without attempting to land. Dr. Kane started on his second expedition very early in the season, having left New York May 31, 1853, and, after a very difficult passage, only reached Cape Alexander, at the entrance of Smith's Sound, on the tin of August.

Dr. Hayes took his departure still later in the season, having salled from Boston July 10, 1860. Proven, on the Greenland coast, was reached in twenty-four days, and, after speading elabteen days at the Danisa settlements, made the run through Meiville Bay in flit, ove hours, without meeting the much dreaded pack until within fifteen miles of Cape York, and even then he forced his way through quite easily, and was off Cape Alexander on the 1st of September. Returning in the carly part of August, 1851, he made the passage in ave hours less time, the loe being so decaves that there was no difficulty in foreing his vessel through it, although she was in a salty crippled condition.

The passages made by these vessels give additional proof that Captain fiail has suacten time to reach the scene of his proposed labors and select a smitable whiter harbor long before winter really sets in, as Dr. Hayes was not analy irozen in until the first week of October, after he had been pearly a month in his winter quarters at Port Foulke, latitude 78 is north.

It is scalcely to be expected that much can be done in the way of exploration during the present season, although if the winter should be an open one prehimmary surveys can be made and caches of provisions established for the spring campaign, whether it be prosecuted with boats or dog teams.

There are many other items of interest regarding Archie explorations in general, and his proposed to explain some seeming inconsistencies and correct some wro

The Supposed Suicide of Mr. Barwell-De-

ceased a Medical Sundent.

Mr. G. S. Garrison, of No. 280 Stanton street, an acquaintance of Joseph Barwell, who is suspected of having committed spicide at his boarding house, No. 84 Perry street, by swallowing a quantity of poison, yesterday appeared at the City Hall and poison, yesterday appeared at the City Hall and made a statement in regard to the matter octore Coroner Keenan. Mr. Garrison and deceased were employed in the same store in Broadway, but the latter left last Thursday week, since which time inthe had been seen of him. Barwell had studied medicine in Chicago, and it was his intention, as soon as his means would allow, to resume his studies with the view of establishing himself as a physician in the Western country.

Although it dat not positively appear, some of deceased's friends and snopmates in the store where he was employed firmly believe he had been sally disappointed in a love atlair, which drove him to despondency and dissipation.

The remains are on ice in an undertaker's office awaiting the arrival of deceased's brother, who has been notified by telegraph and was expected to arrive in the city yesterday.

CAREER OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

Former Confidential Clerk of A. T. Stewart in the Chicago Jail-His Love Affairs and His Love Letters.

(From the Chicago Times, June 21.1 Paul Thorpe is the descendant of a wealthy and aristocratic family of New England. He is about twenty-eight years of age, handsome, well educated and quite distingue in appearance and address. At first sight he would not be taken for a fast man, although he dresses with elegance and excellent taste. showing and induces the conclusion that the rapidity of his existence has been rarely exceeded by any of the dashing swells of the period. It should not be inferred, however, that Paul is a dissipated man, as his habits embrace none of the vices to which fast men are generally so strongly addicted. He neither gambles, drinks or uses tobacco, and is exceedingly

men are generally so strongly addicted. He neither gambies, drunks or uses tobacco, and is exceedingly regular m all his habits. But Paul, like other mortals, has his weakness, a besetting sin which has at length brough him with a round turn and fastened him so securely that his velocity for a certain time, as yet undetermined, will be exceedingly impaired if not absolutely terminated.

About ten years ago he left his New England home and went to New York for the purpose of engaging in business. There he met with decided success, being, aiter a year's trial in the establishment of A. T. Stewart, promoted to the responsible postion of confidential elekt and accountant to the great militonnaire. In this capacity he showed much talent for business, and received a large salary for so young a man, aithough no larger than his merits warranted. In the course of time he took to himself a partner of his good fortune, in the person of a isshienable, fascinating young lady of Gotham, by whom he was presented with a son and henr, the birth of which, however, caused the death of its mother. The child was taken care of by its mother's relatives, with whom its 1-ow living. Being again alone in the world, Paul grew morose and melancholy, until he began to cast about for another wife. On a trip to the pleasant city of hangor, Mane, he made the acquantance of a beauthul lady of that place, upon whom he fixed his attentions, ther position in society was in the topmost circles of the con low of Manne. As her lamily was immensely wealthy, Paul appreciated the difficulty of winning the hand of the lady in his less elevated position, and accordinally concluded to sucrifice his nonor to obtain the object of his smit. This was, as he adirms, his first step in the path of sin. Being quite well supplied with cash, he lived with much luxuriance, a lact which gave apparent reason to suppose that his income was greatly in excess of that which in rehility it was. He, therefore, was implicitly credited when he stated that he was a pariner of

and reflects somewhat doubtfully upon the discrimination of those who elected mim. As a sceretary he he was a decided success, keeping his minutes with much accuracy and lantaulness. Copies of the minutes of the mission meetings were found in his notebook wrapped around a photograph of that exemplary subbath school schoolar, Pauline Markham, who is supposed to nave gained much of her Scriptural knowledge through his instruction. In the Sabbath school, however, he prospered amazingly and became a general favorite, especially with the many tascinating young lady teachers in which the school mentioned abounds.

Having once established himself in the general estimation, of which he had made use in the winning on his two wives. All the fair ones whose heads he turned it will not be necessary to mention, although they are sufficiently aumerous to show that in the whes of galantry he was a rare expert.

His first victim was a beautiful young lady of one of the best families of the city. The extent of their intimacy may be gathered from the following correspondence, which is selected from a bundle of at least 500 letters from twenty or thirty different late correspondence, which were found in his room yesterday:—

MY OWN DARLING BELOVED HUSBAND:—Three long days have passed since I have seen your dear face or pressud your ioving figs to mine. Oh, how westry the hours go by when you are away from me, and I cannot neel the exquisite neasure which your presence thanker. Do you out a work.

for me, and when you are gone I only live by constantly thinking of you and hoping for your return. My own darling, come to-night to your loving HAFFIE.

Nearly all of these amorous episties were written on exquisite little note paper, and in every instance ornamented with monagrams, which afford a very satisfactory clue to their authors. The lair Hattle had evidently been deceived under a promise of marriage, as may be seen from the fact of making use of the word husband, in many of the other letters similar expressions occur frequently. Another of the gallant Paul's amours was with an aristocratte young laify who will be called Estelle. Hattle and his other admirers were evidently neglected for the beautint Estelle, who in reality is one of the most lovely young ladies of this city, and belongs to one of the most prominentamilies of the south side. The following are specially is one of the rost lovely young ladies of this city, and belongs to one of the most brown he had not seen them. The first one was received by him on Monday, and the second was not yet delivered to the young lady, who will read it for the first time in these columns. They were both found upon his person on vesterday, with a number of others of recent dates:—

Chicago, June 19 -10-20 A.

My Own Pranest, My Dazilino Paul—Good morning.

MY OWN DEAREST, MY DARLING PAUL Good mornin

About two months ago Paul applied for a situation to Messrs, Hamilia, itale & Co., the well-known merchanis of Watash avenue. As he furnished the best of recommendations, his application was successful, and he was duly mistalled in the position of bill cierk of the wholesale department of the establishment. He advantaged at lower was a superment.

also his employers, who placed much confidence in his integrity, until it seemed to them that he must be nying beyond his meaus.

As was before stated, Paul was a bit of a swell in regard to his raiment. Without exception he was the best diresed man in the store, not only in 1 of elegance but of judgment and taste in the section of his garments. The amount of his correspondence was noticed by the cierks in the store, who affirm that he would requently receive as many as five or six notes in a day. From Estelle he received regularly three dencate missives dally, many of which contained from eight to fitteen pages of writing. About a week ago suspicion attached quite strongly to the gay Paul, on account of some extravagant expenditures, and it was accordingly determined to watch him more closely in order to settle the question of his hensity. As it was supposed that he had appropriated some of the moneys which had been paid to him for small bills of city sales, several bills were marked and their numbers noted, after which they were paid to him by outside parties. Upon investigation it was found that the marked bills were not turned over to the cashier as they should have been, and the lact of Paul's mancasance was accordingly demonstrated. On Monday afternoon Mr. training sent word to him that he would take to see him in his private office. Paul, evidently without the slightest suspicion of his discovery, stepped into the room of the proprietor, He was then imformed of his detection, and timedate marked bills found on his person, together with the documents as above stated. He did not attempt to deny his criminality, but begged earnestly to be allowed to refund the money which he had stolen, affirming that his relatives would assist him to any extent. Mr. Hamilin very properly declined to admit such a course. Paul then acknowledged that he had appropriated between \$200 and \$500 since his engagement. A search warrant was procured, and his room in Anderson's European Hotel examined. A most complex and election had

tioned, all neatly assorted and filed in exemplary order.

At two o'clock on yesterday afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Summerfield, and pleaded guilty to the enarge of larceny. Ball was fixed at \$500, and he was then remanded to jall. When Estelle was informed of his incarceration, in the afternoon, she gave way to the wildest expressions of sorrow and shame.

The abominable conduct of the gay deceiver is of course deserving of a more severe pun shmeat than he will probably receive on he charge preserved, althourn it is highly probable that the quondam Sunday school teacher will make an extended visit to Johet in the course of a few days.

#### TOM HUGHES ON AMERICA.

Politics-Social Life-The Far West-The Big Works of Illinois-Bigness of the American Mind-Results of American Restless Energy-How They Build Railroads-Gambling - Keno - Slavery-Liquor Laws-A Sobar People-The Workingman.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., Mr. T. Hughes, M. P., gave before a crowded audience in the theatre of the School of Mines, Jermyn street, London, an account or his recent visit to the United States. Among the audience were many ladies and several

subject he had to speak upon was one which he thought ought to interest English men and women more than almost any other on political and social grounds-politically, because our relations with the United States are of more importance to us, and, he we can establish with other nations; socially, because in that vast country we may see almost all problems which are vexing us at home working themselves out in parallel lines under very different conditions-no doubt different in many respects, but under laws which are almost identical with our own, and through the agency of men speaking our own language and inheriting our traditions; whose principles, motives and habits are so like ours that we can thoroughly understand the actors, and may therefore learn something from their falcesses and their failures. Mr. Hoghes then proceeded to say that the St. Lawrence, the mkes, the Mississippi, and the vast towns of only comparatively a few years growth, were to him quine enough to account for the special enthusiasm for mere bigness in the American mind, which is certainly characteristic of it. The rapid grown of Chicago struck him as being particularly wonderful. When he was there the drainage dimentify and not been overcome. A proposal was under consideration for carrying the sewage right away west across the State of likinois into the dississippi, but the idea of draining into the Gulf of Mexico had not the imagination of the American people resident in the West, and it was not unlikely that it would be carried out. In a big country there ought to be big works, and illinois was bent on having the greatest engineering works in the world. Of course he streed in the next wife, has raised by machiner language and inheriting our traditions; whose prin-

ricel out. In a sig country there cught to be stay works, and thinois was bent on having the greatest engineering works in the world. Of Course he stayed in the note! which was raised by machinery eight feet while some five hundred guests were staying as usual in it. He found that house-moving was not confined to the west. In floston he saw them moving back a market—a solid brick block sixty yards long and two stories inthe-some twelve feet, to widen a thoroughtare. It was a wonder to him that we in England never thought of moving houses in this manner. He was assured that the process was saie and not extravagant. One of the results of American restless energy has been the rapid building of lines of railway, which are likely soon to cover the West with a network almost as cose as that of Europe. These lines are not in the least like those we are used to. Here, again, the contrast of the Englishman shut up in a sittle island, and the same man with unlimited eibow room, came out very vivally. The former builds a very little trumperly ten-mildine, as if it were intended to last until the last man had been carried over it. The latter just lays down one line of rails in the roughest way, and knocks up the stakkest kint of woo en bridge—in short, cares for nothing except to get a train along as soon and cheapiy as possible. He puts no fence whatever along it, as nothing can damage it much. Then he sets to work it, and out of the profits improves, renews, lays down permanent double lines, fences them everywhere except at crossin.s, and in a lew years has a spiendid line, like the lithinois Central, which for many miles out of Gineago is as smooth and as well kept as the London and Northwestern of England, in the several places he visited in the West—as far as Sioux City—although there were the usual indications of the settler's lie, such as drinking and billiard rooms and gambling houses, there were last as the London and saw lines and progress. In more than one place large scuools had been erected, and it was hoped t next came to what he could not help considering the most important of all our social questions—viz., the regulation of the sale of intoxicating crinks, as they had been already quite sunctently debated; but he must say that ne did not see a single drunken person in New England. At one time he thought, with the generality of people some years ago, that the Americans lacked patriodism, but the last war in that country had competery removed that impression from his mind. With regard to religion, his dirst impression was that the Americans were not religious, but his experience in Cincago made him change his mind materialy. Life in the settled portion of the United States was tamer, than in the West, and it also lacked the color, the p curresqueness, the perfect finish, he repose which may be found in some old countries; but there was the compensation that men and and women stand there in simpler relations than they do in the old Country. They are not nampered by the trapping of an old civilization, which has left behind it much that is cumbrous and superfluous to daily life. He should not forget the labor question. He met in America a good many old friends who had been members of the Workingmen's College of Loudon. The report he had received from them was that in large towns much higher wages were to be had more easily than at home, but everything was so dear that their position was much the same. In small towns the case was much better. The moment persons got to small country towns they seemed to quickly improve their position. It had been stated that the masons who went to Ithaca, at the invitation of Mr. Goldwin Smith, fared very badly. He found, on the contrary, that these men were not only earning higher wages than when at home, but they were able to carry out during their spare time. Mr. Hughes concluded by remarking upon the act that they ever able to get fittle contracts which they were able to carry out during their spare time. Mr. Hughes concluded by remarking upon the act that they ever had done.